

## KENTUCKY COLONELS' CLUB.

Their Uniform Will Be Prince  
Albert Coats and White  
Broad-Brimmed Hats.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Kentucky Colonels' Marching club of Louisville, which is to be the first permanent political organization of its kind in the country, was organized a few days ago with a membership of fifty-two of the leading Democrats of the city. The club will have permanent headquarters, will be composed of the men who have made Louisville a Democratic city, and it is expected will soon be one of the powerful influences in city politics.

Louisville has never had a marching club, and the need of it has been felt many times. The idea of a club of this character is to take an active part in the working of the party at all times, and not simply just before an election, and also to entertain distinguished Democrats who may come to the city on a visit. Ultimately the club expects to be able to attend conventions in other cities, take part in Democratic celebrations elsewhere as well as in Louisville, and be the nucleus for the party in Jefferson county.

The uniform of the club will be Prince Albert coats with white, broad-brimmed felt hats, the costume which is typical of the Kentucky colonel. This costume will be purchased by every member of the club as soon as he becomes a member, and it will be worn on all occasions when the club marches in a body, or attends conventions in a body. The costume is one that will attract attention anywhere and the members expect to make a splendid showing when they have secured several hundred or a thousand Democrats in the ranks.

## Taggart's Poll Shows Victory.

New York, Oct. 8.—Chairman Taggart of the national Democratic committee said to-day:

"Our canvass has convinced us that Judge Parker will be elected. This is not to be considered as an ante-election statement or brag not founded on fact. We now have the figures and we can very nearly forecast the result of the election. The canvass shows that Parker will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. We also feel sure of Wisconsin because of the supreme court decision yesterday in favor of La Follette. Of New York we are absolutely certain. Herrick and the Democratic electors will be elected."

## Killed His Elder Brother.

Ness City, Kas., Oct. 8.—John Elliott, the son of George A. Elliott, accidentally shot and killed his older brother, Parker, last night. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were absent, and the children invited a few girls to play "show." John was the villain in the performance, and to make it more real he discharged a 22 caliber revolver at his brother. As soon as he found that he had shot his brother he ran out of the house, saying, "I am going to kill myself." That is the last anyone has seen of him. The accident was at 8 o'clock last night. As soon as it was discovered several hundred started with lanterns to search. A big force of men is now dragging Sunset lake, west of town. It is feared he is temporarily crazed and may have killed himself.

## Speaker Cannon Got a Dollar.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The late Senator Quay circulated a story wherein Speaker Cannon is represented as a singer. The occasion was a political banquet, where a discussion arose over the song, "The Old Oaken Bucket." Senator Quay remarked: "I never heard it sung through in my life." "I will bet you a dollar I can sing it through," asserted Mr. Cannon. "Take you," said the senator. "And the toastmaster will hold stakes and be referee." Mr. Cannon cleared his throat and attacked the famous old melody with grim earnestness. At the end of the first stanza Senator Quay got upon his feet and interrupted the song. "I wish to say, if I may be pardoned," he commenced, "that I decline to lose a dollar, but I am willing to concede the stakes to my adversary and take his word for the accuracy of his knowledge. I have sung it right where he is."

## ROOSEVELT AND LYNCH LAW.

Senator Bailey Arraigns President for His Views on Mob Violence.

"If there are among us men who justify the lawless spirit which sometimes expresses itself in a public lynching they could not find in all the range of English literature a more pointed and complete defense of such conduct than has been furnished by the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Long before the dream of the chief magistracy of this country ever entered his brain he devoted himself to the more pleasant but less pretentious task of writing books, and in a work which he calls 'Ranch Life and Hunting Trail' he thus records his approval of the mob:—

"During the last two or three years the stockmen have united to put down all these dangerous characters, often by the most summary exercise of lynch law. Bands of horse and cattle thieves have been regularly hunted down and destroyed in pitched fight by parties of armed cowboys, and as a consequence most of our territory is perfectly law-abiding."

"It is one of the interesting oddities of the President's mind that he can contemplate with equanimity, a country made 'perfectly law-abiding' by the unauthorized and unlawful warfare of the mob against the outlaws. The President then adds, as if relating to a commonplace incident, this mild statement: 'A little over two years ago one committee of vigilantes in Montana shot or hung nearly sixty—not, however, with the best judgment in all cases.'"

"In his work, entitled 'Winning of the West' the President asserts that 'good men in such cases band themselves together to put down with ruthless severity by the exercise of lynch law the worst offenders. In many cases of lynch law which have come to my knowledge the effect has been healthful to the community.'"

"And in another place the President rather defends the people of the border community for lynching horse thieves: 'I rejoice to know that whatever may have been done and said in the Southern states which thoughtless men cannot indorse, it has never happened among us that any man with intelligence enough to write a book or with character enough to command an election to an important office has ever justified lynching as a punishment for theft.' [From Senator Bailey's speech in Brooklyn.]

## WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

A Dilemma for Protectionists.

Great interest has been manifested throughout the country in an extremely able dissection of the relation between the Protective Tariff and the wages of labor, made by Mr. Isaac W. Griscom, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Griscom maintains that "the allegation that either the general wage rate of the nation or the producing power of the wage is increased by any conceivable system of taxation is absurd. . . . The idea that the wealth produced by the labor of the nation can be increased by the taxation of American consumers is simply preposterous."

In support of his contention, Mr. Griscom denies a dilemma which he offers to supporters of the protection theory:

"What we need to know is: Whether the protective tariff is supposed to be the cause of the high wage of American labor; or whether the high wage of American labor is the cause of the protective tariff being demanded by the American employer. Obviously the two horns of this dilemma are antagonistic. If the American wage rate is so high that the employer cannot afford to pay it without the help of the tariff, it is obvious that the employer demands the tariff to protect himself from the American wage rate, and that the touching anxiety in regard to protecting American labor from the 'pauper labor of Europe' is entirely uncalled for."

"If the high wage is the cause of the tariff being needed by the employer, it is plain that the high wage has an existence independent of the tariff, and that American labor is protected from the 'pauper labor of Europe' by something other than the tariff. But if, on the other hand, it is contended that the tariff makes the wage rate so high that the employer cannot afford to pay it, it is plain that the disability of the employer is caused by the tariff, and his difficulties must increase with increase of the tariff, and his only hope of being able to pay the wage rate is in the abolition of the tariff."

## WAR LORD OR STATE-MAN.

Senator Bailey Believes Roosevelt Dangerous.

"If I were to select a soldier I would choose the President before any man in public life. If I were to choose a statesman I would select almost any man in public life before the President. As a soldier leading a forward charge he would be magnificent. As a statesman understanding the affairs of the nation he is dangerous." [Senator Bailey in Brooklyn speech.]



AS ROOSEVELT WOULD HAVE IT.

## Mr. Cleveland as a Fisherman.

From the New York Press.

Ex President Cleveland is a good fisherman. His excellent standing in the fraternity of anglers is dueless to his skill than to his cultivation of the faculty of credence. He listens in patience to every fish story that comes along and believes it absolutely, provided it is not backed up by unworthy witnesses. Only the fisherman of ill repute calls for witnesses. "Ain't that so, Bill, George, Jim and John?" says the professional prevaricator, weak in his own faith and responsibility. The truthful man states the case and retreats without appeal. To tell a fishing story at second hand is always dangerous and should be avoided by all honorable followers of the piscatorial art.

## Japs Have 144,000 Infantry.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger from Mukden says:

"General Kuropatkin has expressed a firm determination to avail himself of this favorable season of the year for military action. Every thing points to a coming revenge for Liao Yang. The men hope that the period of retreats is past, and that they will be led against the enemy. The Japanese undoubtedly intended September 27 to attack in three columns from the collieries at Yental, along the imperial road, but desisted when they discovered that the Russians fronting them numbered 60,000 men."

The correspondents of the Lokal Anzeiger gives a summary of the ostensible strength of the opposing Japanese armies, which according to his calculations, total 144,000 infantry, 6,500 cavalry and 648 guns.

## Robs Girl Bank Clerk of \$1,700

Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 8.—A robber walked into the savings bank at Treynor, a small town fifteen miles east of Council Bluffs, this afternoon, and at the point of a revolver compelled the assistant cashier, Miss Francis Flood, to take \$1,700 from the cash drawer and vault and put the money into his bag.

Then the robber drove the young woman, who was alone in the bank, into the big vault and locked her in. Customers coming into the bank half an hour later heard the girl's screams for help, and released her. She at once told of the holdup, and an armed posse started after the robber.

## Road Building a Science.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—In the international Engineering congress to-day a topic of general interest was "Highway Construction," as exhaustively outlined in a paper by James Owen, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He set forth that in the economic development of the United States and in the more complete adjustment of transportation to trade, the roadways or highways are now assuming their place as necessary adjuncts to the system. Their construction and maintenance are considered legitimate engineering functions, worthy of technical treatment and requiring proper scientific research.

## Women Catch a Burglar.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—"Harry" Russell, whom the police call "the Gentleman Burglar," who has been sought for weeks, was captured here yesterday after a chase covering several blocks. The pursuit was along the streets of the residence district about Garfield park and followed at attempt at burglary. When arrested the man wore kid gloves, patent leather shoes, a light overcoat of expensive make and carried a silver headed cane. He protested with indignation against the arrest. The police were puzzled for a few moments but the insistence of the women pursuers convinced them. Russell is accused of nearly twenty robberies committed in the Garfield park district in the last month.

## How Joe Blackburn

Stopped a Duel.

From the Washington Post.

A colleague of Senator Blackburn told this story at a dinner at which the Senator was to give a toast: "In his younger days Mr. Blackburn was very chivalrous. Asked by a friend to second a duel, he readily consented. At sunrise the parties met at the appointed place. It was Mr. Blackburn's duty to say the last words about the terms of the duel. And, gentlemen," continued the speaker, "do you know that duel never took place?" A murmur of "why not?" went around the table. "For a very simple reason," said the colleague. "When Joe finished speaking it was too dark for a duel."

## Says He Slew His Uncle.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 7.—Joseph Simmerly, a youth arrested on the charge of murdering his uncle, William Simmerly, near Savannah, September 25, has made a confession admitting that he committed the crime. William Simmerly was shot from ambush. He had ordered the boy to leave the farm.

## A FAMILY SAFEGUARD



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Sold by Frank T. Clay.

## "THE BIG STICK."

American Warships Cannot be Allowed to Rust.

The introduction of "the big stick" in our national policy found its origin in a speech made by President Roosevelt in Chicago, April 2, 1902. At this time the President felt it necessary to explain to the people why vast sums were expended annually in the building up of a naval force which surpassed the navies of foreign countries in time of war. He said: "There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a BIG STICK; you will go far.' This statement, taken in conjunction with the fact that American warships were rushed all over the world, soon caused European nations to regard the great republic as an overgrown bully. Later President Roosevelt, at Haverhill, Mass., said: 'The good work of building up the navy must go on without ceasing. The modern warship cannot with advantage be allowed to rust in disuse. It must be used up in active service, even in time of peace.'"

Thinking men do not relish the idea of warships being sent on missions that might result in their not rusting in disuse. Among them is Joseph Pulitzer, who says to President Roosevelt: "Was it to use them up in active service and preserve them from rusting that you kept the Machias, the Iowa, the Concord and the Philadelphia busy at Panama and Colon for the first six months of your term, and that you had the Iowa land marines at Panama two months after you took office? Was it for the same purpose that you sent the Philadelphia to Guayaquil, Ecuador, in March, 1902, when your keen scent detected a threatened revolution, and that soon afterward you despatched the battleship Wisconsin and the gunboat Ranger to Panama and the cruiser Cincinnati to Colon, ordered the Panther to the Isthmus with a battalion of marines, landed 2,000 men and took possession of the Panama Railroad, refusing to allow the Colombian troops to ride without giving up their arms?"

"Was it to keep the navy from rusting that you ordered the Machias and Cincinnati to land marines in Hayti in 1902, that you sent the Marietta to overawe Venezuela about the same time that you despatched the Boston, followed by the entire Pacific squadron, to the West Coast of Honduras, and the entire Caribbean squadron to the East Coast on the outbreak of the regular spring revolution the next year; that you had the Atlanta, the San Francisco and the Detroit take turn in worrying the Dominicans in the same season; that you simultaneously directed the gunboat Callao to patrol a Chinese river, and that you sent the Helena to stir up the Russians at Newchwang and the Vicksburg at Chemulpo?"

## PARKER AND ROOSEVELT.

Word Picture by Senator Bailey.

"On one side there is a man with his foot on the Constitution and a sword in his hand. On the other side is the Judge with his foot upon the sword and the Constitution in his hand." [Senator Bailey in Brooklyn speech.]

## JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS ON THE "STAND PAT" THEORY.

Apocryph of the Republican demand to "stand pat" Democrats are quoting with approbation the striking summing up of the situation which Representative John Sharp Williams addressed to the Republican majority in Congress just before that body adjourned in the spring. Mr. Williams said:

"Why are you afraid to tell us and the country what you want to do? Why are you afraid to tell the American people how or on what principle you want to revise the tariff? Why are you afraid to tell them to what extent you would revise it? Why do you not explain the phrase, 'stand pat'? 'Stand pat' how long? And how far up to the limit or beyond the limit, or where? What in the world is the reason that the tariff cannot be revised by the friends now? Is there a single man out there that is not in favor of it?"

## Bull Fighting's Death Blow.

Madrid, Oct. 9.—The Institute of Social Reforms, after a heated discussion, decided to-day by thirteen to eight to ratify the absolute prohibition of Sunday bull fights. This is considered to be the death blow to bull fighting in Spain. The most important bull fight of the year has heretofore been Easter Sunday.

## A Demand for Peace.

Boston, Oct. 9.—The International Peace Congress adopted resolutions to-day calling upon Russia and Japan to end the present war and upon the signatory powers of The Hague convention to press upon the governments of Russia and Japan the importance of putting an end to the strife.

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## Missouri Pacific Railway Time Table at Butler Station.

NORTH BOUND	
No. 30 St. Louis mail	10:35 P. M.
No. 26 Kansas City express	5:55 A. M.
No. 24 St. Louis express	12:35 P. M.
No. 104 Local Freight	10:30 P. M.
No. 92 stock express	4:30 P. M.
SOUTH BOUND	
No. 29 St. Louis & Joplin (limited)	8:00 P. M.
No. 27 Kansas City & Joplin mail	11:35 P. M.
No. 23 Kansas City & Joplin exp.	10:35 P. M.
No. 113 Local Freight	11:15 P. M.
INTERSTATE DIVISION	
No. 41 Inter-State, west bound	1:15 P. M.
No. 181	7:50 A. M.
No. 42 Inter-State, east bound	12:10 P. M.
No. 181	11:30 A. M.

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